

**REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE
LIVINGSTON COUNTY
CLERK**

**For The Year Ended
December 31, 2007**



**CRIT LUALLEN
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AUDIT EXAMINATION OF THE LIVINGSTON COUNTY CLERK

**For The Year Ended
December 31, 2007**

The Auditor of Public Accounts has completed the Livingston County Clerk's audit for the year ended December 31, 2007. Based upon the audit work performed, the financial statement presents fairly in all material respects, the revenues, expenditures, and excess fees in conformity with the regulatory basis of accounting.

Financial Condition:

Excess fees increased by \$43,973 from the prior year, resulting in excess fees of \$51,838 as of December 31, 2007. Revenues increased by \$336,229 from the prior year and expenditures increased by \$292,256.

Report Comment:

- Pre-numbered Receipts Should Be Accounted For On A Daily Basis

Deposits:

The County Clerk's deposits as of April 30, 2007, were exposed to custodial credit risk as follows:

- Uncollateralized and Uninsured \$171

The County Clerk's deposits were covered by FDIC insurance and a properly executed collateral security agreement, but the bank did not adequately collateralize the County Clerk's deposits in accordance with the security agreement.

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CRIT LUALLEN
AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

The Honorable Christopher Lasher, Livingston County Judge/Executive
The Honorable Carroll Walker, Livingston County Clerk
Members of the Livingston County Fiscal Court

Independent Auditor's Report

We have audited the accompanying statement of revenues, expenditures, and excess fees - regulatory basis of the County Clerk of Livingston County, Kentucky, for the year ended December 31, 2007. This financial statement is the responsibility of the County Clerk. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the Audit Guide for County Fee Officials issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts, Commonwealth of Kentucky. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As described in Note 1, the County Clerk's office prepares the financial statement on a regulatory basis of accounting that demonstrates compliance with the laws of Kentucky, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In our opinion, the financial statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the revenues, expenditures, and excess fees of the County Clerk for the year ended December 31, 2007, in conformity with the regulatory basis of accounting described in Note 1.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated August 4, 2008 on our consideration of the Livingston County Clerk's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.



The Honorable Christopher Lasher, Livingston County Judge/Executive
The Honorable Carroll Walker, Livingston County Clerk
Members of the Livingston County Fiscal Court

Based on the results of our audit, we have presented the accompanying comment and recommendation, included herein, which discusses the following report comment:

- Pre-numbered Receipts Should Be Accounted For On A Daily Basis

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the County Clerk and Fiscal Court of Livingston County, Kentucky, and the Commonwealth of Kentucky and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Crit Luallen", written in a cursive style.

Crit Luallen
Auditor of Public Accounts

August 4, 2008

LIVINGSTON COUNTY
CARROLL WALKER, COUNTY CLERK
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

Revenues

State Fees For Services	\$	4,698
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Fiscal Court		3,789
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Licenses and Taxes:

Motor Vehicle-

Licenses and Transfers	\$	401,375
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Usage Tax		575,593
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Tangible Personal Property Tax		677,620
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Lien Fees		5,756
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Other-

Fish and Game Licenses		6,906
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Marriage Licenses		2,805
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Deed Transfer Tax		45,637
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Delinquent Tax	191,311	1,907,003
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Fees Collected for Services:

Recordings-

Deeds, Easements, and Contracts		11,643
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Real Estate Mortgages		22,454
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Chattel Mortgages and Financing Statements		30,182
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Powers of Attorney		1,617
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All Other Recordings		18,967
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Charges for Other Services-

Copywork	7,050	91,913
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Other:

Miscellaneous		6,017
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Interest Earned		1,227
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Total Revenues		2,014,647
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY
 CARROLL WALKER, COUNTY CLERK
 STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS
 For The Year Ended December 31, 2007
 (Continued)

Expenditures

Payments to State:

Motor Vehicle-

Licenses and Transfers \$ 304,677

Usage Tax 558,331

Tangible Personal Property Tax 281,851

Licenses, Taxes, and Fees-

Fish and Game Licenses 6,729

Marriage Licenses 1,101

Affordable Housing Trust 14,070

Delinquent Tax 24,943

Legal Process Tax 10,077 \$ 1,201,779

Payments to Fiscal Court:

Tangible Personal Property Tax 53,910

Delinquent Tax 24,358

Deed Transfer Tax 43,355 121,623

Payments to Other Districts:

Tangible Personal Property Tax 314,853

Delinquent Tax 92,423 407,276

Payments to Sheriff 1,415

Payments to County Attorney 31,538

Operating Expenditures:

Personnel Services-

Deputies' Salaries 101,330

Part-Time Salaries 11,713

Contracted Services-

Computer Maintenance 3,345

Printing and Binding 1,775

Materials and Supplies-

Office Supplies 94

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY
 CARROLL WALKER, COUNTY CLERK
 STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS
 For The Year Ended December 31, 2007
 (Continued)

Expenditures (Continued)

Operating Expenditures: (Continued)

Other Charges-

Conventions and Travel	\$	2,458	
Dues		400	
Postage		22	
Overpayments		3,120	
Miscellaneous		1,896	\$ 126,153

Total Expenditures \$ 1,889,784

Net Revenues 124,863

Less: Statutory Maximum 66,038

Excess Fees 58,825

Less: Expense Allowance 3,600

Training Incentive Benefit 3,387 6,987

Excess Fees Due County for 2007 51,838

Payment to Fiscal Court - January 24, 2008 45,927

Balance Due Fiscal Court at Completion of Audit * \$ 5,911

* Note - The County Clerk presented 4 checks on the dates shown to the County Treasurer for the balance due Fiscal Court:

June 12, 2008	\$	383	
June 12, 2008		58	
July 16, 2008		6	
July 25, 2008		5,464	
	\$	5,911	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

December 31, 2007

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Fund Accounting

A fee official uses a fund to report on the results of operations. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities.

A fee official uses a fund for fees to account for activities for which the government desires periodic determination of the excess of revenues over expenditures to facilitate management control, accountability, and compliance with laws.

B. Basis of Accounting

KRS 64.820 directs the fiscal court to collect any amount, including excess fees, due from the County Clerk as determined by the audit. KRS 64.152 requires the County Clerk to settle excess fees with the fiscal court by March 15 each year.

The financial statement has been prepared on a regulatory basis of accounting, which demonstrates compliance with the laws of Kentucky and is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Under this regulatory basis of accounting, revenues and expenditures are generally recognized when cash is received or disbursed with the exception of accrual of the following items (not all-inclusive), at December 31 that may be included in the excess fees calculation:

- Interest receivable
- Collection on accounts due from others for 2007 services
- Reimbursements for 2007 activities
- Payments due other governmental entities for December tax and fee collections and payroll
- Payments due vendors for goods or services provided in 2007

The measurement focus of a fee official is upon excess fees. Remittance of excess fees is due to the County Treasurer in the subsequent year.

C. Cash and Investments

At the direction of the fiscal court, KRS 66.480 authorizes the County Clerk's office to invest in the following, including but not limited to, obligations of the United States and of its agencies and instrumentalities, obligations and contracts for future delivery or purchase of obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, obligations of any corporation of the United States government, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of this state, and certificates of deposit issued by or other interest-bearing accounts of any bank or savings and loan institution which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or which are collateralized, to the extent uninsured, by any obligation permitted by KRS 41.240(4).

LIVINGSTON COUNTY
 NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT
 December 31, 2007
 (Continued)

Note 2. Employee Retirement System

The county officials and employees have elected to participate in the County Employees Retirement System (CERS), pursuant to KRS 78.530 administered by the Board of Trustees of the Kentucky Retirement Systems. This is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit pension plan that covers all eligible full-time employees and provides for retirement, disability, and death benefits to plan members.

Benefit contributions and provisions are established by statute. Nonhazardous covered employees are required to contribute 5.0 percent of their salary to the plan. The county's contribution rate for nonhazardous employees was 13.19 percent for the first six months and 16.17 percent for the last six months of the year.

Benefits fully vest on reaching five years of service for nonhazardous employees. Aspects of benefits for nonhazardous employees include retirement after 27 years of service or age 65.

Historical trend information pertaining to CERS' progress in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due is presented in the Kentucky Retirement Systems' annual financial report which is a matter of public record. This report may be obtained by writing the Kentucky Retirement Systems, 1260 Louisville Road, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601-6124, or by telephone at (502) 564-4646.

Note 3. Deposits

The Livingston County Clerk maintained deposits of public funds with depository institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) as required by KRS 66.480(1)(d). According to KRS 41.240(4), the depository institution should pledge or provide sufficient collateral which, together with FDIC insurance, equals or exceeds the amount of public funds on deposit at all times. In order to be valid against the FDIC in the event of failure or insolvency of the depository institution, this pledge or provision of collateral should be evidenced by an agreement between the County Clerk and the depository institution, signed by both parties, that is (a) in writing, (b) approved by the board of directors of the depository institution or its loan committee, which approval must be reflected in the minutes of the board or committee, and (c) an official record of the depository institution.

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a depository institution failure, the County Clerk's deposits may not be returned. The Livingston County Clerk does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk but rather follows the requirements of KRS 41.240(4). As of December 31, 2007, all deposits were covered by FDIC insurance or a properly executed collateral security agreement. However, as of April 30, 2007, public funds were exposed to custodial credit risk because the bank did not adequately collateralize the County Clerk's deposits in accordance with the security agreement.

- Uncollateralized and Uninsured \$171

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REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND
ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL
STATEMENT PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS



CRIT LUALLEN
AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

The Honorable Christopher Lasher, Livingston County Judge/Executive
The Honorable Carroll Walker, Livingston County Clerk
Members of the Livingston County Fiscal Court

Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And
On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of The Financial
Statement Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards

We have audited the statement of revenues, expenditures, and excess fees - regulatory basis of the Livingston County Clerk for the year ended December 31, 2007, and have issued our report thereon dated August 4, 2008. The County Clerk's financial statement is prepared in accordance with a basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Livingston County Clerk's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statement, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the County Clerk's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the County Clerk's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However as discussed below, we identified a certain deficiency in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with the regulatory basis of accounting such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statement that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control over financial reporting. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying comment and recommendation to be a significant deficiency in internal control over financial reporting.

- Pre-numbered Receipts Should Be Accounted For On A Daily Basis



Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And
On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of The Financial
Statement Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards
(Continued)

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting (Continued)

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statement will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in the internal control that might be significant deficiencies and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all significant deficiencies that are also considered to be material weaknesses. However, we do not believe that the significant deficiency described above is a material weakness.

Compliance And Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Livingston County Clerk's financial statement for the year ended December 31, 2007, is free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards.

The Livingston County Clerk's response to the finding identified in our audit is included in the accompanying comment and recommendation. We did not audit the County Clerk's response and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, the Livingston County Fiscal Court, and the Department for Local Government and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Respectfully submitted,



Crit Luallen
Auditor of Public Accounts

August 4, 2008

COMMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

LIVINGSTON COUNTY
CARROLL WALKER, COUNTY CLERK
COMMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

INTERNAL CONTROL - SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY:

Pre-numbered Receipts Should Be Accounted For On A Daily Basis

During our review of the County Clerk's internal controls, we noted that pre-numbered receipts were not always accounted for. If there is a difference between the receipts and actual money collected, the County Clerk will search for the missing receipt. In order to strengthen internal controls over cash receipts, we recommend that all pre-numbered receipts be accounted for at the end of the day. This could be documented by recording receipt numbers issued on the daily checkout sheets. Any difference would then be posted to the daily checkout sheet and receipts ledger as an overage or shortage.

County Clerk's Response: This significant deficiency was corrected July 14, 2008.

